

OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIR

[Public-No. 34.]

JOHN W. DAVIS, Speaker of the House of Representa G. M. DALLAS,

JAMES K. POLK.

vard College.—The annual address before association will be delivered by President Everett Friday, August 28. A dinner will take place on same day in Harvard hall, for which tickets nbers of the asso-

cauton.

Any alumnus of the college may become a member of the association, by signing its constitution and paying one dollar.

The constitution is to be found at the office of the subscriber, No. 4, Court street.

S. E. GUILLD, Secretary.

Bosron, June 20-2aw3w

FAUQUIER White Sulphur Springs.
This establishment, so favorably known is This establishment, so favorably known for e curative qualities of its water, and the elegance the curative qualities of its water, and the elegance and comforts of its accommodations, will be open for the reception of visiters on the FIRST OF JUNE. It is situated fifty miles from Alexandria, 35 miles from Fredericksburg, and 20 miles cast of the Blue Ridge, in one of the most healthy and delightful climates in Virginia. The direction and management will be the same as heretofore, and the same attention paid to the comfort and accommodation of their execution. dation of their guests.
Lovers of music will find the band unsurpasse

Lovers of music will find the band unsurpassed. The season, commencing the first of June, will end the first of October. Board, \$9 for one week; \$8 per week for two weeks; \$30 per month; \$80 for the season. For more than one day, \$1 50 per day; 50 cents for a single meal; 25 cents for lodging. Children under twelve years of age and servants half price. Horses 50 cents per day; per week, \$2 50 per month, \$8.

rice. Horses 30 cents per day; per week, \$2 at per month, \$6.

Tri-weekly stages will run from Washington until 1st of July; after that time, daily.

There will be a daily line of stages from Freder-cksburg after lat of July, previous to which conteyances will be furnished on accommodating

DAN'L WARD,

May 18-lawtlstJuly2awtlstAug. May 18—lawtistJuly2awtistAug. Agent.

RARTHEN WARE, CHINA, AND
GLASS.—The. Pursell has just imported
er ships Meteor and Georgia, from Liverpool direct.
ixty-four crates and hogsheads of earthenware and
hina, and from our own manufactories fifty packages
of cut, pressed, and plain glass, all of the latest style,
which, with his former extensive stock, embraces
almost every article in his line of business.

Conclius's solar, lard, or oil lamps, new patterrs, and at reduced prices.

Lamp glasses and wicks, of all sizes.

Waiters, ivory-handle and other knives and
forks, in sets, of fity-one pieces or otherwise

wise Real silver, and albetta table, tea, and desc

spoons
Plated German silver and Britannia castors
Cut and plain hall lamps
Liverpool stand and side lamps
Plated cake baskets, looking glasses

Plated cake baskets, looking glasses
Shovel and tongs, spittoons
Rich cut and plain decanters, clarets, finger
bowls, wine-coolers, champagnes, hocks, &c.
These goods will be sold, wholesale or retail, at
very lowest prices.
A good assortment of common goods, new
pattern and excellent quality, suitable for retail groceries
Pipes, in boxes
First quality stockysts at feature and excellent

Pipes, in boxes
First quality stoneware, at factory prices
Also, Britannia ware, wholesale, at factory
prices, from the best manufactory in the

country English Britannia coffee and tea sets, coffee

English Britannia collee and tea sets, collee biggins, &c., &c.

A call from his friends and the public generally solicited at his store, opposite Brown's Hotel, emissylvania avenue, Washington.

June 8—colmif THO. PURSELL.

m Amion.

" LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION

WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 23, 1846

CONGRESSIONAL

VOLUME II.

SPEECH OF MR. SEDDON,

he House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes—

ed by its direct operation as a tax, and its as a bounty, to be understood in its practi

such a system. Besides, to direct taxati

seat, to the duties proposed to be imposed by the present bill on tea and coffee. Those articles a seculusively of foreign growth, and on that account strongly commended to us by the operation ceived by the government. The universality of their consumption, likewise, strongly recommends them as giving assurance both of a large yield of revenue from them, and of the distribution of the tax very generally throughout our population. I cannot think that serious inequality of burden among different classes will result from such duties; for, in my own section of the Union, at least, I believe, the purchase and consumption are to a reasonable exdifferent classes will result from such duties; for, in my own section of the Union, at least, I believe, the purchase and consumption are, to a reasonable extent, and, perhaps, to a greater degree than any other articles, so nearly assimilated to a neccessary of life, proportionate to the means and wealth of our citizens. The proprietors of fine establishments, the owners of many domestics, use these articles in greater quantities than do those of more humble circumstances or limited means. But if the imagined inequality urged by the gentleman really existed, still it should be remembered that the duty is recommended as a war tax, demanded by the present exigencies of the government, and to cease with the restoration of peace; and that on no other articles of import can such certain reliance be placed for the yield of the amount of revenue required. The gentleman has boasted no little of the noble patriotism and gallantry with which the constituents of himself and other gentlemen from his section are even now crowding to the tented field, and, reckless of hardship or danger, offer their persons to the fierce encounter of arms in vindication of the honor and rights of their country. I unite with him most cordially in rendering all honor to such brave and worthy citizens. But, sir, with such enthusiasm of patriotism, with such spirit of self-sacrifice prevailing among the bold yeomany of the weat, it is hard to believe that they are correctly represented here as unwilling to contribute a slight pitchne from their means—a trivial tax on articles of general use among them—to provide the means for furnishing them arms and supplies, and enabling it is hard to believe that they are correctly represented here as unwilling to contribute a slight pittance from their means—a trivial tax on articles of general use among them—to provide the means for furnishing them arms and supplies, and enabling them, with more speed and facility, to achieve for their country an honorable peace, for themselves undying glory. But I tell the gentleman, in addition, that interest, the interest of his constituents no less than mine, emphatically conspires with the sentiments of honor to induce the adoption of this war tax. The present exigencies of our Mexican war must be supplied; and if not done by such a war tax, will be by loan and the accumulation of national debt. That debt will hereafter have to be paid from the proceeds of high duties, making a protective system. That gentleman is aware of the truth of the position I design presently more fully to illustrate, that under such protective system, no small portion of the manufacturing and other kinded classes of the northern and middle States, receiving as they do far more of benefit than burden from the duties imposed on imports, will practically contribute nothing to the redemption of that debt. The incumbrance of its annual interest, the burden of its ultimate discharge, will be imposed exclusively on the classes and sections which suffer under the exactions of the protective system. The west, the agriculturists and yeomanny of the gentleman's own section, and we of the south, the common victims of this system, will have to bear almost exclusively the whole burdens of the war, thus accumulated in the shape of a public debt. Better (is intot) by far, that at once, even in the moment of incurring them, we should unite in the adoption of a war tax, which, however it may operate on us, will a least equally operate on those classes and portions, which slew will not merely except all participation in the burden, but actually realize from it, at our expense, gain and benefit.

It may well excite surprise, too, Mr. Chairmen, tha

the government. Dates must then be impose
likewise, on the importations of articles produc
within the country. What will be the effect
such duties! Here, as in the case of imports n
produced within the country, on all the articles is
ported, the duty becomes an element in the pric

adopted, it may seem strange that high and low rates of duty may raise sometimes the same, or about the same, amount of revenue; yet such both experience and the reason of the thing demonstrate to be the fact. A low duty, admitting a larger amount of imports, and consequently a more extended consumption by a greater number, may suffice to raise a given sum. A much higher duty, which may most seriously restrict the amount of importation and the extent of the consumption of the imported articles, yet, by reason of its larger exaction, may give the same sum. The very highest amount of revenue which any article of import will yield may thus be obtained at very different rates of duty: and the error has been but too prevalent, that, provided the amount of revenue raised was the greatest that could be obtained from an article of import, it was thereby clearly shown to be a pure yield may thus be obtained at very different rates of duty; and the error has been but too prevalent, that, provided the amount of revenue raised was the greatest that could be obtained from an article of import, it was thereby clearly shown to be a pure revenue duty. A less tax on a greater amount of imports may manifestly equal in product a greater tax on a less amount of imports. The position, therefore, assumed by the gentleman from Vermont, [Mr. COLLAMER,] the other day, that the lowest duty and the highest duty that will yield the largest amount of revenue are one and the same duty, was a gross falfacy. The derision which he attempted to cast on the able and luminous report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for having maintained the contrary as a fundamental principle, may be justly retorted on the critic, who, in assuming to correct, has exhibited only his own misapprehension or ignorance. Why, sir, the very case supposed by the gentleman to illustrate the justice of his censure exposes its folly and corrects his own error. He supposed 100,000 pairs of shoes imported at a duty of 10 cents. The revenue yielded would be §15,000. Now, let the duty be increased to 15 cents, and the importation remain the same, the yield would be \$15,000. But, continued he, suppose the duty to be increased to 20 cents, and at that rate the article to be so produced at home, under the encouragement of the duty, and the importation so restricted that only 50,000 pairs were brought into the country from abroad—"what," he asks, "would be the yield?" and replying "manifestly only \$10,000," he triumphantly asks, "Then, is not the largest amount of revenue realized at 15 cents duty? Is not the lowest duty which will yield the largest revenue 15 cents? And is not the highest duty which will yield the same; and the phraseology of the Secretary of the Treasury—the lowest duty that will raise the highest amount of revenue—a miserable catch word for popular effect."

Now, Mr. Chairman, palpaby here, on the gentleman's own case, 15 cents

the production within the country of articles of the same or like character with those imported from abroad. This advantage results almost entirely to the manufacturing and some few of the mining increase; for, with very few exceptions, the productions of the agricultural and the pursuits of the agricultural and the pursuits of the agricultural and the pursuits of the same productions. mmercial classes neither require nor admit of the incidental protection. From protection as eidental and limited it is, however, cheerfulf-dmitted some general benefit is secured, and with

cannot sustain cannot sustain cannot sustain capable of natural, hardy, and permanent cannot sustain the miserable cannot sustain the cannot susta

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sell for extension longs; which came age that the printing which can age to the printing which came age that the printing which came others still, yet more numerous and important, cause only injury and oppression, But well, indeed, would it be if the baneful influ-